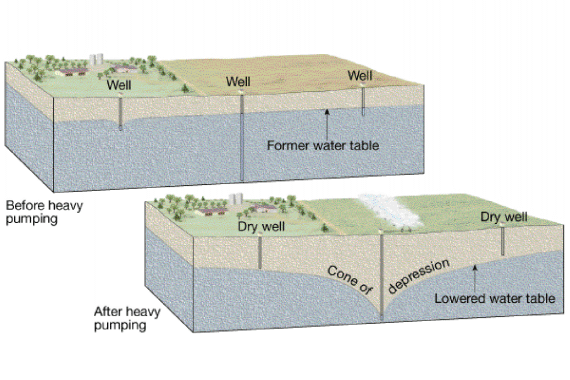
ES Warmups Week 33



**C**

**A**

**B**

Identify the following features on the diagram.

1. Zone of saturation
2. Zone of aeration
3. Water table

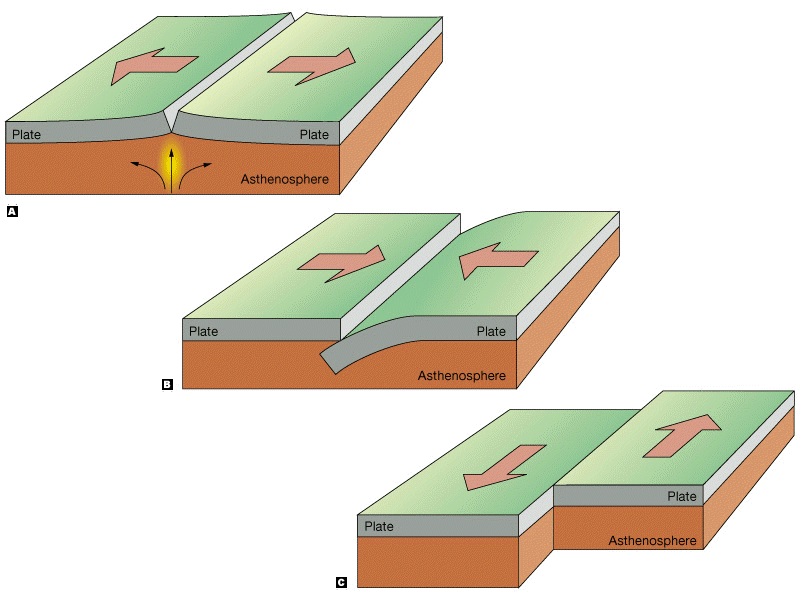
Listed below are 5 statements. Choose the term listed in parentheses that will correctly complete the sentence.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. | The problem with Wegener’s Theory of Continental Drift was (**lack of evidence, lack of knowledge of its driving mechanism**). |
| 2. | The continental divide out west in the Rockies separates water that ends up in the Gulf of Mexico from that which goes to the (**Atlantic Ocean, Pacific Ocean**). |
| 3. | A mid-ocean ridge is created when the sea floor (**collides, separates**). |
| 4. | The land at the edges of the ocean floor is (**older, younger**) than the land at the center. |
| 5. | Continents fitting together like a puzzle and similar fossils found on distant continents are evidence that support the theory of (**continental drift, sea floor spreading**). |

Identify the type of boundary represented in each picture (convergent, transform, or divergent).

4. Which boundary could create a mid-ocean ridge?

5. Which boundary shows a subduction zone?



Listed below are 5 statements. Choose the term listed in parentheses that will correctly complete the sentence.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. | The asthenosphere is a plastic-like layer of the mantle that is located (**above, below**) the lithosphere. |
| 2. | The Earth’s plates move due to (**convection, radiation**) currents in the mantle. |
| 3. | Oceanic plates are (**thinner, thicker**) than continental plates. |
| 4. | Oceanic plates are (**less dense, more dense**) than continental plates. |
| 5. | Reversal of Earth’s magnetic field recorded in rocks is evidence that supports the theory of (**continental drift, sea floor spreading**). |

Match each definition with the correct term.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. | high ridge that separates the continent according to where water eventually ends up | a. | meander |
| 2. | zone that occurs when an oceanic plate slides under a continental plate | b. | subduction |
| 3. | a smaller stream that empties into a larger river | c. | divide |
| 4. | the land area drained by a river system | d. | tributary |
| 5. | bends and curves associated with old streams | e. | watershed |